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PENTAGON PLANS TO DEPLOY D-5 MISSILE IN 1986

LD021842 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 2 TASS -- This year the Pentagon is planning to start the deployment of new D-5 ballistic missiles of enhanced accuracy on Trident nuclear-powered missile-carrying submarines. This has been reported by the Chicago SUN-TIMES newspaper.

Congressman Ted Weiss has stated in this connection that the C-4 missile which is now in service with the U.S. submarine fleet is capable of destroying whole towns. The missile's power is 80 per cent less than that of the D-5 which is carrying eight warheads. The lawmaker has stated with concern that the deployment of D-5 missiles will increase still more the nuclear conflict danger which hangs over mankind and will destabilize the military-political situation in the world.

U.S. MILITARY CONTINUES MISSILE BUILDUP IN FRG

LD282246 Moscow TASS in English 2215 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Bonn, December 28 TASS -- The U.S. military command continues building up its military potential in the FRG. According to information existing here, the programme of rearming the 56th Artillery Brigade of the USA deployed on the FRG territory has recently been concluded. 108 launchers with "Pershing-2" medium-range ballistic missiles were deployed there instead of operational tactical "Pershing-1" missiles. The phased-out "Pershing-1"missiles are kept in depots on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. The U.S. command in Europe conducts an intensive combat training of the personnel of the U.S. brigade deployed in the FRG. Training launchings of "Pershing-2" medium-range missiles are made from a range in the east of the United States.

All this shows that the United States continues the line at increasing the number of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, and this takes place at a time when the Soviet Union announced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European zone, reduced their number and dismantled launchers.

BOGACHEV OUTLINES DANGERS POSED BY SDI PROGRAM

LD021838 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 2 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

"Star wars" advocates claim that the means of large-scale anti-missile defence based in outer space, currently being developed in the United States, "threaten no one."

Supporters of non-militarization of outer space object that even if the American anti-missile defence system was indeed intended only for destroying enemy missiles in flight, it would still become a very destabilizing factor. By creating the illusion of impunity for the aggressor, the anti-missile defence system would enhance the temptation of using American offensive armaments for a first disarming strike. Herein lies the chief, although not the only, danger of the "star wars" arms system.

As a matter of fact, any high-accuracy weapon consuming much energy, for instance, particle beam and laser anti-missile weapons, electromagnetic guns, etc., can also be used for destroying ground-based targets in the first strike.

There are no doubts that laser strike weapons, for instance, deployed in outer space above the territory of another country, would be far more effective against a missile in a stationary silo on land than against a missile in flight. The development of the space-based ABM system by the United States would not make nuclear warheads and means of their delivery "obsolete," but would result in the creation of new systems of a disarming first strike and spur an unrestricted race of deadly nuclear armaments.

The American "star wars" system is based on the possibility of its sudden activation, with the other side being unable to detect preparations for attack against it. Such a system provides, naturally, for the use of a large number of computers which might have flaws that are not easily detectable. Even an "insignificant" flaw in a laser device, posted in space above the other side's territory, will be difficult to determine, while its rectification will be extremely difficult, if not impossible. The American "star wars" programme sharply enhances the war threat as a result of defects in sophisticated and, therefore, rather vulnerable weapons systems, and increases the risk of developments falling out of human control. The ABM system of this kind might turn into a "space Frankenstein" for its creators.

The U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative" provides for the deployment of thousands of strike space armements and means of their defence in near-earth orbit. Their presence in space alone involves a great risk. The planned emplacement in outer space of nuclear charges for pumping X-ray lasers poses an immense threat to our planet. Even mechanical defects in the weapons would bring about irreparable consequences.

The "star wars" advocates in Washington insist that it is first necessary to agree on control over strike systems of space-based weapons, that is on legalization of the arms race in terrestrial space, rather than on peaceful space with a 50 percent reduction in the strategic nuclear armaments as offered by the Soviet Union.

This logic of the American side is rather strange taking into account the fact that it twice signed joint statements in Geneva last year on common objectives of the USSR and the United States to prevent an arms race in space and terminate it on earth.

PERLE JUSTIFICATION FOR NUCLEAR TEST DECRIED

PM021631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jan 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov "Appropriate Rejoinder": "Mr Perle and Co Are Not Willing"]

[Text] New York, 1 Jan -- First the television showed pictures of a demonstration outside the nuclear test site in the Nevada desert. People are carrying placards: "By halting tests we will halt the arms race and save the world!"

Then comes another report: Yet another explosion, codenamed "Goldstone," has been carried out. A PBS television newscaster claims that "it was required in order to test star weapons components -- laser installations using the energy of a nuclear explosion." Then the arrogant Assistant Defense Secretary R. Perle, favorite of the "hawks ," appeared on the screen.

"We cannot halt nuclear tests," he declared gravely, "because they are the guarantee of our security and of our nuclear arsenal's reliability, combat readiness, and working capability [rabotosposobnost] (what an image!). Anyway the Russians cannot be trusted..."

P. Warnke, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, takes issue with the Pentagonite.

Of all people he should know all the subtleties of nuclear arms negotiations:

"In 1963," he said, "having concluded the treaty banning tests in the three environments, we pledged to bring the matter to a conclusion and end all explosions. In November 1977, when talks on this problem were still in progress, the Russians accepted all our counterproposals. It was only disagreements within the J. Carter administration and the opposition of people like you, Mr Perle, that prevented matters from reaching a logical conclusion. And in 1981 the Reagan administration declared that it was totally opposed to an all-embracing accord."

All the Pentagonite could do in reply was to make a clumsy attempt to refer to the need to "check the reliability" of U.S. nuclear systems.

"But that is not so. In the majority of explosions we have carried out throughout history," Warnke retorted, "we have not been 'checking' old charges, but 'streamlining' new ones, and now star weapons as well."

The darling of the Washington "hawks" could find no convincing reply to this. Mr Perle and Co are simply not willing....

U.S. RESPONSES TO MORATORIUM TERMED 'MERE EXCUSES'

PM021105 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Dec 85 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel M. Ponomarev "Military-Political Review": "Contrary to Common Sense"]

[Excerpts] From the viewpoint of basic common sense it is impossible to explain why official Washington is still stubbornly refusing to support the idea of a mutual moratorium on all nuclear explosions put forward by the Soviet Union. In fact this measure would have far-reaching consequences in keeping with the vital interests of all the peoples, including the U.S. people. There is no doubt that it would be greatly welcomed by the entire world public.

Official Washington has not yet given a positive response to the Soviet Union's appeal. It is still refusing to endorse the moratorium on nuclear explosions and to make it a mutual moratorium. Doing their utmost to justify their negative stance to the public, administration representatives place the accent on the verification question, referring to the lack of a proper verification system, difficulties with the identification of nuclear explosions, and so forth.

In fact, these are mere excuses. The national technical facilities that exist at the moment are sufficient for verification purposes. The Soviet Union graphically demonstrated this once again when recently it accurately determined the parameters of an unannounced U.S. underground nuclear explosion of very low yield.

Thus, it is not a question of the verification system, but of the political approach to the problems. The USSR also wants strict and reliable verification. We are just as keen on it as the United States. But the Soviet Union wants verification that nuclear explosions are not being carried out, that is, of the observance of a ban on them. The United States has continued to advocate monitoring the quality and yield of nuclear explosions, that is, their legalization.

But since it has a vital interest in making monitoring of nuclear tests more effective, the Soviet Union also supports the idea of an international system of verification.

To this end one could consider the proposal by the six states -- Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania, and Sweden -- on setting up special stations on their territories to monitor observance of an accord on halting tests. Again displaying its goodwill, the USSR is prepared to go even further. It is also amenable to the idea of reaching an accord with the United States on certain on-site verification measures. Those who have been placing special emphasis on this must now consider how the public regards their negative stance.

In an effort to justify its stance on nuclear explosions, the Washington administration frequently resorts to fabrications about the United States "lagging behind" the USSR in the nuclear research sphere. It is relevant here to mention some irrefutable facts that have become widely known of late.

In 1985 the United States carried out 15 nuclear explosions, including 6 that were officially announced after the USSR adopted its moratorium decision. Since 1951, 645 explosions have been carried out in the United States. Counting from 1945, 772 nuclear devices were tested in the United States through the end of 1984. The Soviet Union, which created nuclear weapons in the late forties, has tested 556 devices, that is, one-third fewer than the United States. So what is this U.S. "leg" they are talking about?

It is not a question of any mythical lag, of course. The point is that on the other side of the Atlantic influential forces actively oppose the cessation of nuclear explosions. For that reason the United States dare not endorse the Soviet initiative, even though it is conscious of being very much the loser politically in the eyes of all the peoples of the world.

There is an obvious desire on the part of the most aggressive, militarist U.S. circles to hinder the slight improvement in the international climate that occurred as a result of the Geneva meeting. These circles are still attempting to bank on confrontation, steering a course toward a further arms race spiral, and consoling themselves with the illusory hope of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union.

One should add to this the military-industrial monopolies' avid pursuit of superprofits from the further expansion of arms production. When it comes to more and more new types of weapons and military equipment, the Pentagon's order books are bulging because of the militarist preparations.

The monopolies and the entire U.S. military-industrial complex are pinning special hopes on the so-called "star wars" program. More and more billions of dollars are being squandered on its implementation. In fiscal 1986 alone expenditure on the program is to double compared with 1985. And its full implementation could require trillions of dollars in appropriations. It was no accident that the U.S. BULLETIN OF ATOMIC SCIENTISTS wrote: "Had the military industry been asked to invent the most profitable alternative to arms control, it could not have imagined a better proposition than the 'star wars' plan."

Planning to deploy strike weapons in space orbits in the guise of the "Strategic Defense Initiative," the Pentagon is proceeding with their development at top speed. And priority is being given to the creation of an X-ray laser capable of destroying enemy targets both in space or in space trajectories and on earth. And the laser would be triggered or "pumped," as they sometimes say, by a nuclear explosion. Devices of this kind are currently being proved at a test site in Nevada, the U.S. press writes. The moratorium on nuclear explosions which the USSR is proposing could hamper this work.

Addressing the heads of diplomatic missions in the USSR at a meeting in the Kremlin, M.S. Gorbachev said: "Let us act in such a way that 1986 goes down in history as the year when nuclear explosions ceased. As the year when people summoned up enough common sense to be able to rise above narrow-minded, egotistical motives and stop mutilating their own planet."

This appeal was addressed primarily to the United States. There is still a unique opportunity to make reciprocal the moratorium on nuclear explosions unilaterally introduced by the Soviet Union. It would be reckless to say the least to miss this opportunity, paving the way to a final, treaty-based ban on all nuclear weapon tests. The solution of the question is in the hands of the U.S. Government.

REAGAN, CARRINGTON VIEWS ON CHEMICAL ARMS DIFFER

PM020935 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[A. Ivkin "Rejoinder": "A Lord With His 'Own Opinion'"]

[Text] Two remarks on the same subject, from the same camp, were made on the same day.

The first was by the U.S. President. It is taken from his interview with representatives of four West European newspapers. Asked about the West Europeans' concern over the existence of chemical weapons on the territory of certain NATO countries, the President said that the United States "is firmly committed to the attainment of an agreement on an effective, all-embracing, and verifiable ban on chemical weapons on a global scale," and will, in accordance with the joint American-Soviet statement at the Geneva summit meeting, step up efforts in this direction.

The author of the other remark is NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington. He too stated in an interview, only for the Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE, that the United States and NATO must build up stockpiles of chemical weapons because... the "Soviet chemical threat" is increasing.

The difference of opinion between Carrington and Reagan might, perhaps, be explained by injured pride. Indeed, Carrington could hardly fail to be offended if the NATO orchestra, which the lord formally leads, in effect does not play a single note without a wave from Washington's baton.

But the reason for the verbal differences is not so much a matter of injured self-esteem. It is that the White House incumbent, in his speeches, sometimes tries to take account of the new spirit of the times, while the head of NATO headquarters is still giving it to them straight.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL SESSIONS IN 1985 REVIEWED

LD311845 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 31 TASS -- The Middle East, the south of Africa and Central America remain the globe's hottest spots. The peoples in these regions are forced to carry on a selfless struggle against imperialist aggression and state terrorism, for the right to freedom and independence. This is borne out by the results of the work of U.N. Security Council which held 74 meetings in the outgoing year to examine the acutest problems of the present age. It had to assemble 20 times to discuss the heated-up situation in the south of Africa where, relying on the support of Western countries, the apartheid regime toughens repression against the indigenous population of the Republic of South Africa itself and widens the scope of aggression against Angola and other sovereign African countries. The ongoing occupation of Namibia compelled the Security Council to examine 17 times ways and methods of the implementation of the United Nations decisions on the granting without delay independence to the people inhabiting that territory. The U.N. Security Council was urgently convened 19 times to discuss the Middle East conflict which does not abate through the fault of Israel and the United States, its strategic ally. Centre-piece to seven Security Council meetings was the U.S. undeclared war on Nicaragua.

UN DECISIONS ON MIDEAST TALKS WELCOMED

PM0211159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[I. Leonidov article: "Just Settlement for the Near East"]

[Text] The 40th UN General Assembly session, which has concluded its work, adopted a whole series of resolutions on questions of a Near East settlement which reflect the international community's serious alarm at the continuing tension and military danger in that region. The debate which took place and the decisions adopted leave us in no doubt that, in the opinion of the majority of UN member states, Israel and its patrons bear the blame for the maintenance of the hotbed of conflict and for the sufferings of the peoples in the region. The resolutions condemn various aspects of Israel's aggressive policy; its actions toward the population of the occupied Arab territories are bluntly characterized as acts of terror; their repressive, illegal nature is emphasized. A clear rebuke is thereby given to Israeli and U.S. propaganda attempts to shield the real source of terror in the Near East and to accuse of terrorism its victims -- the Palestinians -- and their political vanguard in the form of the PLO.

The delegations of many states at the session bluntly emphasized that, in addition to Israel, its senior partner in the "strategic alliance" -- the United States -- also bears responsibility for the preservation of the dangerous hotbed of tension in the Near East and for the unresolved nature of the Palestinian problem. Despite strong pressure on Arab and other nonaligned countries, the session resolution adopted by a majority of votes points out that the U.S. strategic cooperation with Tel Aviv encourages Israel to pursue an aggressive, expansionist policy.

In the face of various kinds of maneuvers aimed at debarring the PLO from participation in settling the Near East conflict, the session's confirmation of its recognition of that organization as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative is of special significance. One resolution bluntly emphasizes that the PLO, in addition to all the interested sides, must participate in an international conference with a view to achieving a comprehensive settlement in that dangerously explosive region.

At the same time the General Assembly demanded that the Israeli and U.S. governments should not erect obstacles to convening the conference. Only Israel and the United States, and also Canada, voted against that resolution, which was adopted by an overwhelming majority. Comment, as the saying goes, is superfluous.

The UN General Assembly's examination of the package of Near East issues revealed the world community's resolute mood in favor of seeking practical ways to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict without delay. The assembly once again confirmed very definitely the main parameters of a Near East settlement: the return to the Arab peoples of all the territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and the realization of the right of the Arab people of Palestine to create their own independent state.

The machinery for talks on a Near East settlement has also been defined. This is an international conference on the Near East under UN auspices with the participation of all the interested sides, including the PLO, and also a number of other states including the USSR and the United States.

Only through joint efforts in this way can a comprehensive and really just settlement be achieved in the Near East. It is necessary to ensure that the collective will of the overwhelming majority of states expressed in the decisions of the 40th UN General Assembly Session on the Near East is realized.

DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER ADDRESSES U.S. TIES

LD030849 Moscow TASS in English 0839 GMT 3 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 3 TASS -- "Cultural exchanges between the U.S.S.R. and the United States can and should develop fruitfully in the spirit of Geneva, in the interests of both countries and for the benefit of international understanding," said Georgiy Ivanov, deputy minister of culture of the U.S.S.R. He spoke here today at a press conference "The U.S.S.R. -- the U.S.: The Spirit of Geneva and Cultural Exchanges".

Georgiy Ivanov reminded the audience that through the fault of the U.S. Administration contacts between the two countries in the cultural field had been disrupted for nearly six years. But even under such circumstances the U.S.S.R. continued to acquaint Soviet people with U.S. culture. In 1979-1984, for example, 1,734 works by American authors were put out in the Soviet Union in a total number of more than 200 million copies.

Georgiy Ivanov said that the work was nearing completion on a 45-volume library of U.S. literature. Initially, the project called for the publication of two libraries -- Russian and Soviet literature in the U.S. and the library of American literature in the U.S.S.R. However, the American side has not put out a single tome.

Shows based on plays by 51 American authors are running in 165 Soviet theaters, Georgiy Ivanov went on to say. American films are playing in movie-houses across the U.S.S.R. One of them, A Soldier's Story, won the gold prize of the Moscow international film festival last summer.

Nonetheless, much has been lost in the six years in which there were no cultural exchanges between the two countries. It won't be an easy thing today to start moving anew toward knowing each other better. And still we do believe that a majority of U.S. citizens is sincerely interested in establishing friendly relations between our two countries, in eliminating prejudices and barriers holding back mutually advantageous cooperation, including in the cultural field.

The deputy minister of culture reminded the audience that the idea concerning the need of promoting mutual understanding and trust sounded in the new year's messages of Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan to the American and Soviet peoples. It is time to start mending the existing deficit of trust in Soviet-American relations. Culture and the arts are an important element of that process.

REAGAN REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN 'BANDITS'

LD272227 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2133 GMT 27 Dec 85

["Reagan's Statement on Afghanistan" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 28 Dec (TASS) -- President Reagan has reaffirmed that his administration will continue to render all kinds of support for the terrorist bands of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, thus blocking a speedy settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

In a statement issued by the White House on Friday [27 December], the President said the United States has played and will continue to play a major role in this matter. He claimed that since 1980 the United States has rendered "humanitarian aid "of over $430 million to the so-called "Afghan refugees." It is well known who Washington means by "refugees" and what it views as "humanitarian aid."

It means nothing more than support by arms, ammunition, and military equipment for the bandits who, in special camps built on Pakistani territory, are carrying out instruction in methods of terror under the guidance of CIA instructors.

Against the background of this data and the President's statement that the United States will continue to "render support for the historic struggle" of the bandits, his claim that the United States has long been striving for a "political settlement" in Afghanistan gives rise to grave doubts.

REAGAN INTERVIEW HIGHLIGHTS POLICY IN C. AMERICA

LD022043 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1515 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, 2 Jan (TASS) -- In its Central American policy the U.S. Administration intends to continue pursuing a course of great-power chauvinism, diktat, and intolerance to any manifestation of independence on the part of other countries and peoples. This is borne out by pronouncements made by President R. Reagan in his interview with the Mexican news agency NOTIMEX.

Reagan gave the assurance that Washington "fully supports the peace-making efforts of the Contadora Group." In actual fact, as is known, the U.S. Administration has from the very outset opposed a political solution to problems on the basis of the well-known Contadora initiative. Washington is sabotaging the Contadora process in every way having unleashed with the hands of the CIA mercenaries from the ranks of the so-called "contras" an undeclared war against Nicaragua, striving to overthrow the government of that country which is not to Washington's liking and to alter the sociopolitical system freely chosen by the Nicaraguan people.

Trying to justify his hegemonistic course, the President distorted the facts in every way, portraying the events in Central America and, in particular, Nicaragua, as the result of some kind of "external interference" and the "export of revolution." He unleashed attacks on the Soviet Union, describing the aid which they have been rendering to the Nicaraguan people as "support for terrorist movements" and "subversive activity." At the same time, Reagan ignored the fact that the polarization of opinions over U.S. policy toward Nicaragua passes not through an East-West watershed, but through the line: the United States and the rest of the world. The head of the U.S. Administration once again publicized his plan for a "settlement" in Nicaragua, demanding, in the form of an ultimatum, that the Sandinist government embark on talks with the "contras" who are being armed and sent by the CIA.

Regarding bilateral relations between the United States and Mexico, Reagan expressed "anxiety" over the problem of Mexico's foreign debt, especially to U.S. banks which, as is well known, amounts to $96 billion dollars. He made it perfectly clear, however, that Mexico should not count on Washington's aid in paying off this huge debt. He recommended that Mexico follow the so-called "Baker Plan" which stipulates the granting of new loans to debtor-countries on the condition of tough "economy" measures and the creation of a climate of "greater favor" to the private sector of the economy and to multinational corporations.

U.S. PLANS 'DESTABILIZING' ACTIONS AGAINST LIBYA

Military Options Outlined

LD011621 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] San Francisco, January 1 TASS -- The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff have worked out several military options which can be used against Libya, American NBC television reported.

The Pentagon is discussing, among other options, possible air strikes at Libyan territory and raids by U.S. troops from special operations forces, including the Army's Delta Force or the Navy's Seals.

These units, the T. network said, were already training to be able to sabotage military installations and oil pipelines in Libya. American officials claimed that the operations were being contemplated "in retaliation" for recent acts of terrorism, which Washington is ascribing to Libya. But the NBC said the United States had now been conducting preparations for military operations against Libya for as long as a year.

Attempt To 'Isolate' Libya

PM031013 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Jan 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Threats to Libya"]

[Text] Washington, 31 Dec -- The United States is preparing to resort to military measures to "influence" Lebanon. This was confirmed Monday by the White House.

Groundlessly accusing the Libyan Government of being involved in international terrorism, a personal spokesman for the President stated that Washington is examining various options for actions which could be undertaken to "bring pressure to bear" on Libya. These measures include military actions, the sopkesman admitted. He did not hide the fact that the United States is counting on enlisting support and aid from allied and "friendly" states. White House Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes stated this. To judge from the statements by the President's spokesman, Washington expects at least the total cessation of any contacts and ties with Libya, primarily in the field of economy and trade. He made it clearly understood that the stake is on isolating Libya, whose independent foreign policy course has long generated the Washington administrations's frenzied malice.

The deputy press secretary's statements leave no doubts that attempts to isolate Libya will, according to Washington's designs, be a prelude to military actions. U.S. press items attest that the CIA long ago elaborated plans, which have been sanctioned by the administration, for "destabilizing" the Libyan Government. To embark on the implementation of these plans, Washington is increasingly actively seeking a "suitable pretext."

'Provocative' Actions Intensifying

LD022224 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1630 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] The United States is making preparations to carry out new armed provocations in the Middle East on the pretext of fighting international terrorism.

The Joint Chief of Staff committee has prepared a list, at the request of the Reagan administration, of military actions against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and certain other Arab countries. The plans for striking Libyan oilfields and their pipelines and other important installations from the air or from the sea are receiving special study.

This is not at all the first instance when news of the largest imperialist country's secret criminal desire against an Arab country has been broadcast. The subversive actions against Libya have not ceased since the present U.S. Administration assumed power. They in Washington do not conceal their hatred of that country and its leadership; a target has been laid down for isolating Libya internationally, for arousing trouble there, and even toppling the present regime. Furthermore, the plans to weaken the Libyan Jamahiriyah never remained merely ink on paper at the CIA and at the U.S. State Department. On the contrary, they were applied most actively.

The U.S. Administration has deported all Libyan diplomats from the United States, banned the import of Libyan oil, and imposed an economic ban during the past 5 years. The U.S. naval fleet often conducts training exercises near Libyan shores. During these exercises several instances of a deliberate violation of Libya's territorial waters and skies have taken place. Thus, the U.S. generals' new plan is a continuation of the old line of intimidating and threatening Tripoli.

All this cannot be described otherwise than as an implementation of a true plot against Libya with the use of all the means available to U.S. imperialists. Libya's anti-imperialist, independent course and its active struggle for ensuring security in the Mediterranean, a just settlement of the Middle East issue, and acknowledgement of the Palestinian Arab people's national legitimate rights (?and against) the capitulatory deals is arousing hatred and resentment overseas. The Libyans expose U.S. anti-Arab plans and its joint maneuvers with Israel aimed at further complicating the Middle East dispute and the regional situation. The Libyan Jamahiriyah is being subjected to intensive U.S. military, political, and economic pressures for these very reasons.

Moreover, any other Arab country whose course does not please the U.S. Administration may become a target for such pressures. Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq have come across this U.S. policy to varying degrees, sometimes directly and primarily through Israel, the follower of Washington's anti-Arab course. The Israeli Zionists now are becoming more active as if they have received an order to this effect, while the United States is intensifying its provocative actions against Libya. In agreement with the United States, Tel Aviv is massing its forces in the Golan along the dividing line with Syria. Observers believe Israel is deliberately deteriorating its relations with Syria to compel it to abandon measures of strengthening its defensive power, particularly its air defense system. Moreover, the Israeli military clique's provocations against Lebanon have also increased.

All this military outcry shows once more that the United States and Israel continue to be the two main enemies of a Middle East peace.

U.S. ACTIONS IN PHILIPPINES RESEMBLE PAST 'FAILURES'

LD022246 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1455 GMT 31 Dec 85

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] A jubilee session of the Indian National Congress, devoted to the party's centenery, has been held in Bombay.

In its greeting to the session's participants the CPSU Central Committee noted that India has been transformed from an object of history with no rights into an active fighter of history. In the New Year I am sure Moscow and New Delhi will, as before, be together on all the major issues of world politics.

Well, the Americans have the same concerns in Asia as everywhere else: to retain and if possible, step up their political influence, their military presence, and their military bases. In the past year Washington's greatest troubles were caused by the fate of two major bases in the Philippines. Here the situation is somewhat reminiscent of the Iranian one. Fearing an explosion, Washington is pushing Manila to liberalize its regime -- well, if events get out of control, the Americans will scarcely be able to hold out in the archipelago. U.S. rightwingers -- or rather, ultra-rightwingers, those for whom even Reagan is little different from Carter -- are sounding the alarm.

This is how Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. envoy to the United Nations, puts it, for example. Not for the first time, she writes, we are witnessing decided intolerance being shown toward a country which is of colossal strategic importance for the United States. She is writing about the Philippines. Remember, for example, Batista from Cuba, Lon Nol from Cambodia, the Shah of Iran, and Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua, the failures of each of them were exaggerated by people who played on the political purism of Americans no less skillfully than Iago played on the doubts of Othello.

Well, incidentally, even the list of U.S. friends which Kirkpatrick names is impressive and scarcely testifies to U.S. purism. If we are looking for images from Shakespeare, then as regards U.S. policy I would prefer the following words of Richard III:

Conscience is but a word that cowards use,
Devis'd at first to keep the strong in awe:
Our strong arms be our conscience, swords our law.
That's how it is.

U.S. PUSHES FOR JAPANESE DEFENSE BUDGET RAISE

Weinberger Praises New Budget

LD292248 Moscow TASS in English 1741 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 29 TASS -- U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger has praised the Japanese Cabinet for sending to the country's parliament a draft national budget for 1986, which provides for a more than five percent increase in military spending.

Caspar Weinberger did not conceal that this build-up of appropriations for the Japanese military accords with the militaristic plans of the United States, which is known to have zealously drawn Tokyo for a number of years now into the orbit of its aggressive preparations in the Far East and in the Pacific. The Pentagon chief described this step as a correct one, directed at achieving Japan's defence aims in accordance with the division of the commitments in the defence field between the two countries. He also made it clear that Washington would welcome a further build-up of Japan's military machinery within the framework of the five-year plan providing for the appropriation by the Japanese Governemnt of 90,000 million dollars for these aims.

Commenting on Weinberger's statement, the UPI news agency notes that the United States is permanently bringing pressure to bear on Japan for an increase in the latter's contribution into the military field.

Further Buildup Urged

LD021829 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 2 Jan 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Excerpt] Some of you may already have seen this reportage on our program. It is a demonstration of the might of the Japanese Armed Forces. I included it in today's bulletin to illustrate a New Year interview given by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger. The interview is published today in the Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN. The head of the U.S. war department remained true to himself. His words are another attempt to urge on the militarization of the Far Eastern partner and ally. A New Year is starting, he says, but our demands are the same as ever: a speedy build-up of military potential. The Pentagon chief called the new major rise in military spending planned by the Nakasone cabinet in the 1986 state budget only the minimum level necessary.

This expenditure is to rise by more than 6 percent. No other country of the world has such a high growth rate in its military budget. On the last day of the old year the Pentagon handed Japan a demand to not limit itself to a buildup of the navy, but also to increase the combat capabilities of ground forces, too. In a word, one's appetite grows while one is enjoying food. Earlier it was a question only of joint U.S.-Japanese military action programs on maritime communications within a radius of 1,000 miles from the Japanese coast. Now, the framework of this program, as you can see, is expanding. The buildup of Japanese military potential is causing great concern in the states of Southeast Asia."

U.S. SEES 'TANK BLITZKRIEG' AS REGIONAL SOLUTION

LD281200 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 28 TASS -- In connection with reports to the effect that General Maxwell Thurman, deputy chief of staff of the U.S. Army, has come up with a suggestion that the U.S. Department of Defense purchase 500 new light tanks and that the money for the program of building these tanks be earmarked in the budget of the Pentagon in the coming fiscal year, IZVESTIYA published Friday [27 December] a rejoinder which says, in part:

"Why does Washington need light tanks? According to the UPI news agency, they are intended to be used in 'conflicts in the countries of the Third World'. So, the thing is that the U.S. wishes to provide military hardware for operations similar to that in Grenada.

"The U.S. has repeatedly voiced concern over the so-called 'regional conflicts' and classed the developments in Grenada among them. By all appearances, following the logic of a 'world gendarme', Washington came to the conclusion that a tank 'blitzkrieg' would be an excellent solution for any 'regional conflict', naturally not in the interests of the peoples of those regions, but only in the interests of Washington."

BRIEFS

TAXATION AGREEMENT WITH CANADA -- Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- By a decree of 23 December 1985, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has ratified an agreement between the Government of the USSR and the Government of Canada on avoiding the double taxation of incomes, which was signed in Moscow on 13 June 1985. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1725 GMT 24 Dec 85 LD]

KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE URGES DIALOGUE WITH ROK

LD011123 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 1 TASS -- "The overriding task of the times is to remove the threat of nuclear conflagration and uphold peace," Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, said in a New Year's Message.

He expressed the hope that the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting will have a positive effect in terms of assisting the attainment of these goals.

Responding to the party's call, the Korean people in 1985 accelerated national advancement, achieved production growth and consolidated the foundation of the socialist economy, Kim Il-song said. The 40th anniversaries of the homeland's liberation and the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea were marked in the DPRK last year as major national holidays. More than 80 modern factories, plants and workshops were built, tangible successes scored in the field of culture and 18 new colleges opened in this country last year.

The paramount economic task today, Kim Il-song said, is to accomplish a scientific and technological revolution. He stressed the need to refurbish and revamp the industries involved in the production and use of raw materials, fuel and energy, develop mechanical engineering, electronics and the manufacture of automated systems at a swift pace and modernize the national economy on this basis.

Kim Il-song spoke out for a continued dialogue with South Korea and said that the withdrawal of American troops and nuclear weapons from there is a prerequisite for eliminating the source of military danger and preserving a lasting peace in the Korean peninsula.

The workers' Party of Korea and the government of the DPRK, Kim Il-song said, will continue to strengthen relation of friendship and cooperation with socialist and nonaligned countries and, acting as one with all peace-minded forces, wage stubborn efforts to prevent war and protect peace.

DOCUMENT DECRIES ROK DOMESTIC POLICIES IN 1985

PM121331 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Dec 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Repressions Stepped Up"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 30 Dec -- A memorandum of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Motherland has been published here, voicing sharp protest against the Seoul regime's reactionary domestic policy.

The departing year has been marked in South Korea by an intensification of repressions against democratic forces and increasingly frequent cases of human rights violations the document stresses. According to incomplete data, more than 1 million people were arrested and over 200,000 were committed for trial. The South Korean authorities also resorted to adopting a number of legislative provisions freeing their hands to suppress the democratic movement.

Alarmed at the growth of antigovernment and the anti-U.S. sentiments among the student population, the Seoul regime made an attempt to deprive the student movement of leadership. Mass repressions were used against youth organizations, and even some printed publications holding moderate liberal views were banned.

The entire responsibility for what is happening lies with the United States, which is pursuing a course of maximum support for the Seoul regime and consolidation of its own domination in the south of the Korean peninsula, the document points out.

MONGOLIAN CAPITAL RECEIVES RADIO RELAY LINE

PM311429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Shpakov dispatch under the rubric "From the Socialist Counties": "Gift from Friends"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 19 Dec -- A radio relay line linking the Mongolian capital with the aymag centers of Ondorhaan and Choybalsan has been brought into permanent operation in a ceremonial atmosphere. It has been presented to the Mongolian people by working people of the Soviet Union.

The new line is more thean 800 km long. Some 17 retransmitting stations have been installed along it. Powerful modern apparatus will make it possible to transmit radio and television braodcasts and up to 720 telephone conversations simultaneously.

The expansion and modernization of means of communication provided for in the long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and Mongolia for the period through the year 2000 will also be carried out widely in the new 5-year period. Dozens of stations of the "Ekran" type, which recieve television signals from space, will be commissioned. Radio relay lines, whose total length will increase by a further 1,200 km, will be constructed into almost inaccessible regions of the country's Gobi zone.

CLAIMS OF FOOD SHORTAGES IN DRA REJECTED

LD302332 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 30 Dec 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report over video by M. Leshchinskiy]

[Text] Winter is raging in Afghanistan. True, by day even in Kabul at a height of 1,800 meters above sea level it has not yet made itself very much felt, you will agree. The snow only falls at night when the temperature drops, but in the day it quickly melts. The Kabul bazaars completely remind one of summer. Thers is an abundance here of all sorts of fruit and vegetables. Moreover, it must be said that they are all supplied from the so-called green zones, the flourishing valleys where now it is still warm, and where the citrus harvest is in progress. It is being delivered with great difficulty, because the passes are already covered, and here we have Soviet troops helping to clear the high mountain passes of snow and defending the roads along which the necessary food products for the population arrive in Kabul and other towns. I am talking about all this at present, because Western propaganda has unleashed an unbridled -- to be blunt -- campaign, the latest campaign of lies and slander, alleging that there is hunger in Afghanistan caused by drought, caused by the fact that supposedly the Soviet soldiers and government forces in summer destroyed irrigation installations and burned the fields. Those same Western subversion centers allege that the Soviet army is allegedly buying up all the food, leaving the Afghan people without subsistence.

A convincing reproof to the slanderers was given in a broadcast by Afghan television by representatives of the government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: Amanoddin Amin, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce; Abdul Ghafar Lakanwal, minister of agriculture; Nabi Kamyar, minister of public health. The press conference was conducted by Daud Kawian, general director of the BAKHTAR news agency. The minister of agriculture reported that naturally there was no hunger in the country. The population is being supplied normally. He also reported that in the past agricultural year 4.5 million tons of grain was harvested, which is a normal quantity for Afghanistan. True, it was noted that in individual mountain areas which are difficult of access in the republic, because of the actions of gangs there do occur interruptions in supplies. The minister of commerce responsibly stated that the limited contingent of Soviet forces in Afghanistan is not making any purchases. On the contrary, the Soviet Army is helping the Afghans to take food to places which are difficult of access. The minister of commerce also reported that there has been a considerable growth in purchases of food abroad. This year it amounted to $154 million of state spending, so that state is doing everything to ensure uninterrupted supplies to the population of staple products.

In conclusion, all participants in the broadcast expressed great gratitude to the Soviet Union, to the Soviet people for their constant and selfless aid.

DRA WHITE PAPER CRITICIZES PRC INTERVENTION

OW301437 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1100 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] The Afghan Foreign Ministry has published a White Paper: "China's Intervention in Afghanistan's Internal Affairs." It cites numerous facts proving that China has joined the imperialists and the reactionaries in an extensive way to wage an undeclared war against Afghanistan.

U.S. 'VOLUNTEERS' TOOK PART IN DRA 'COMBAT'

PM282014 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Dec 85 p 3

[Own international observer M. Nepesov article: "Dushmans' Patrons"]

[Text] On a sunny December day last year we met in front of the glass doors of the main entrance to the Kabul Polytechnic Institute laboratory building. With unconcealed pride in their beautiful higher educational establishment, the young men and women showed me around its large lecture halls and squares covered with colored stones. They showed me the institute mosque with its blue dome. True, we did not go in: The marks of the powerful explosion that had taken place when the most prominent representatives of democratic Afghanistan's Muslim clergy were assembled there had not yet been effaced. But we did visit the institute's largest lecture hall. The enemies had also placed explosives there, but fortunately the transatlantic weapons did not work.

And now counterrevolutionaries have again carried out a base attack on the Kabul Polytechnic Institute. There were more than 20 casualties. The day before a powerful explosion had shaken the Kabul Airport building. Nine people were killed and 54 entirely innocent people were wounded. Their relatives and friends curse the dushmans who are waging an undeclared war against their own people.

But the killers and bandits could not exist for a few days in Afghanistan if they were not financed and armed from overseas. In a recent edition TIME magazine published a long article containing a number of eloquent admissions. The magazine wrote: "In a certain sense the conflict in Afghanistan is the largest war which the United States has fought in recent times, albeit at second hand." It went on to say: "Congress secretly allocated $470 million for the current fiscal year to the CIA in order to help to arm the Afghan resistance fighters..." That is what TIME magazine hypocritically calls the inveterate criminals who bomb the most crowded places and use U.S. rockets to shoot down passenger airliners in Afghanistan's skies.

Reports are appearing increasingly often that there are also Americans among the bandit formations infiltrating Afghan territory from Pakistan. It is well known, for instance, that at least 200 U.S. "volunteers" have already actively participated in combat actions against the DRA. So the editors of TIME magazine are shamelessly playing the hypocrite by claiming that the United States is "using others' hands to wage a major war in Afghanistan." In this connection the calls from Washington for a settlement of "regional" conflicts look odd at the very least. Is it not clear that it is sufficient for the CIA and other U.S. departments to stop military supplies to all manner of renegades fleeing to Pakistan from Afghanistan for their sabotage and provocative activity to stop of its own accord?

But it suits certain people on the other side of the Atlantic to have a constantly smoldering hotbed of tension in the region, which is in direct proximity to Soviet borders. In this way the U.S. imperialist circles are trying to achieve certain strategic goals. The first is to maintain its actual military presence in neighboring Pakistan, where hundreds of Pentagon representatives are engaged in distributing weapons among the dushmans and in their military training. Then to actively support the antipopular military regime in Pakistan. And, finally -- probably the most important goal for the U.S. military-industrial complex -- the undeclared war in Afghanistan offers wide scope for sales of its deadly products.

As is known, the United States has already spent a total of over $1.5 billion on military aid to the Afghan counterrevolution. U.S. corporations supplying the dushmans with missiles, large-caliber machineguns and grenade launchers, mines, toxic agents, and other modern weapons have placed a considerable proportion of this sum in their accounts. It is a disgrace, is it not, that these green dollar bills should be stained with the blood of civilians!

The Pushtun tribes living in the border areas, particularly in the Khyber Pass region, have recently fallen foul of the Pakistani regime and its transatlantic patrons. The freedom-loving Pushtuns opposed the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble setting up shop on Pakistani territory. At the instigation of the United States, which does not want the area inhabited by the tribes to be in the way of anti-Afghan gangs infiltrating the DRA, Pakistan's military rulers have launched a bloody punitive operations against the Pushtun patriots, using tanks and helicopters. Anti-Afghan dushmans are also participating in the terrorist acts. The Pushtun tribes are resolutely rebuffing the punitive detachments: Since armed aggression began against the Afridi and Shinwari tribes the Pakistani military has lost 130 men killed and 60 servicemen wounded. Six tanks and one armored transporter have been destroyed.

The new turn of events in the Afghan situation is further confirmation that the unjust cause of anti-Afghan counterrevolution and of those who direct its actions is doomed.

ZIAUL HAQ'S INTENTION TO 'CLING TO POWER' CITED

LD300729 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 30 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 30 TASS -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

The lifting of martial law in Pakistan was officially announced in Islamabad.

The country has been ruled by the Ziaul Haq military regime for eight and a half years since a military coup on July 5, 1977. The authorities ruthlessly suppressed their political opponents, physically removing some and isolating others. For instance, the lawfully elected Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and hundreds of his followers from the Pakistan People's Party were executed and thousands of opposition figures, critical of the political course of militarizing the country, or confronting neighbours, Afghanistan and India, and also of turning Pakistan into a staging area for Washington's military-strategic plans, were imprisoned.

However, the tough repressions of the military regime have not broken the will of the democratic forces of the country, which are perseveringly seeking the true lifting of martial law and the restoration of democracy and human rights and freedoms. The movement for the restoration of democracy has reached such proportions that Ziaul Haq, fearing for his rule, has had to make concessions and formally to lift martial law.

It would seem that the lifting of martial law should pave the way for democratic change in the country and lead to some substantial reforms. But opposition warns, and with good reason: "This act of the military regime is just another though forced ploy covering its true intentions." And those intentions are nothing new: to cling to power and to carry on an undemocratic domestic and a militarist and pro-U.S. foreign policy.

Numerous facts attest to that. Ziaul Haq took timely care of his own positions. A year ago, with the help of a "nationwide referendum", he reserved the right to remain in power as the country's president for another five-year term.

A bill has been piloted through parliament, justifying the military coup and imparting the form of law to all decrees, orders and actions of the military authorities, issued and executed during the martial law period.

Simultaneously, Ziaul Haq succeeded in expanding presidential prerogatives, having assumed the "legitimate right" to appoint a prime minister, provincial governors and heads of state agencies, as well as to remove undesirable officials from these posts and even revoke any government decisions. In other words, he continues enjoying virtually unlimited dictatorial power, now on the basis of the constitution.

Taking advantage of the fact that his stooges enjoy an absolute majority in parliament, Ziaul Haq pushed through yet another important bill -- on political parties, which gives the administration unrestricted powers in banning opposition parties and interfering in their activity.

The opposition parties were advised to "have patience" and wait till 1990, that is, till the next parliamentary elections.

Ziaul Haq shored up his positions in the army too. The so-called 8th amendment to the Constitution allows him to remain concurrently president and chief-of-staff of the ground forces. This means he will preserve his control over the Armed Forces, the backbone of his power.

Martial law has been lifted, and a civilian government has started fulfilling its functions. But the forces of the military regime in fact continue wielding real power. This is obviously what will determine the key directions of the country's political course.

RELATIONS WITH IRAN DURING 1985 REVIEWED

GF290831 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 28 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 1985, which was full of important and interesting events which have become a particular stage in the progress of (?every) country and the United Nations, is nearly over and will be history. Let us review what events took place this year in connection with the relations between Iran and the USSR. The USSR, who has always been faithful to Iran according to its principled policy based on establishing good neighborly relations, used all efforts to improve and expand these relations. The USSR made efforts to improve and expand these relations. The USSR made efforts to expand political contact and held useful discussions with Iran.

Meanwhile, the USSR's aim regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran was to follow its principled policy based on equal rights, respecting national sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and holding constructive discussions in connection with bilateral relations and international subjects of interest to both countries. Iranian delegations headed by Kazempur-Ardabili, deputy foreign minister, and 'Abdeli, the general manager of the Foreign Ministry for economic affairs, were received in the Soviet Union. Trade relations between the two countries was expanding.

The Soviet Union in every way assisted Iran in transportation of (?Iranian) goods from USSR. Naturally the USSR's foreign trade provided technical assistance to Iran to establish industrial units in Iran. During the year work in connection with expanding the capacity of Esfahan steel mills continued between [words indistinct]. The establishment of the first part of the Esfahan and Ahvaz power stations was completed. During 1985 agreement was reached between the USSR and the Islamic Republic of Iran on reestablishing [words indistinct] of economic cooperation between the two countries.

Although a large number of Iranian officials have repeatedly formally announced that the Islamic Republic of Iran is willing to have good relations with the Soviet Union; however, in action they have permitted themselves many times to make unfriendly statements about the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union would like to expand its relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran based on certain principles of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social and economic systems. The Soviet Union is determined that the principle differences in ideology which exist between the Soviet Union and Iran must not be brought into relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union also believes that no country has the right to impose the way they see the world or their ideas and attitudes in connection with international affairs on other countries. The continuation of the Iraq-Iran war had a severe negative effect on trade, and economic relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. The expansion of war operations in the spring of 1985 seriously endangered the lives and security of Soviet experts [words indistinct] who were working in Esfahan. As a result the Soviet Union was forced to temporarily recall its experts from Iran.

The Soviet Union has announced many times before that it would like Iran to be a free, powerful, and flourishing country. The reality and the principled political policies carried out by the Soviet Union regarding the Islamic Republic of Iran and following the antiroyalist revolution clearly proves to every impartial human that the Soviet Union has never had any intentions toward Iran other then [word indistinct], peaceful conditions, and good mutual understanding with its southern neighbor. It has had no other purpose but to take advantage of the favorable geographical [word indistinct], the old cultural historical customs which exist between the two countries, the expansion of good neighborly relations, observing mutual benefit, and fruitful cooperation in all aspects.

PRAVDA NOTES PRK-SRV BORDER LINE AGREEMENT

PM021317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 28 Dec -- Talks have been held here between Hun Sen, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is on an official friendly visit to the PRK.

Topical questions of Cambodian-Vietnamese relations and of the situation in Southeast Asia and the world were discussed at the talks.

In Phnom, Hun Sen and Nguyen Co Thach signed a treaty on the line of the PRK-SRV border. It was noted that this treaty is graphic proof of the two states' desire to solve all problems concerning the line of the border.

PRK, SRV ISSUE STATEMENTS ON KHMER DIALOGUE

PM301744 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS reports under general heading: "Cambodia's Position"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Dec -- A fair political settlement of the problems around Cambodia would serve the speediest elimination of the seat of tension on the Cambodia-Thailand border and the improvement of the situation in Southeast Asia, Cambodia's news agency SPK writes. The PRK confirms its previously submitted proposals, including the proposal on holding a dialogue with groups and individual Khmer figures abroad for the purpose of national reconciliation. Such a dialogue can be held only on condition that the Pol Pot supporters are eliminated as a political and military organization.

Hanoi, 25 Dec -- An SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman has issued a statement in support of the PRK's position regarding a political settlement of the problems around Cambodia. Vietnam, the statement says, welcomes the PRK's readiness for dialogue with representatives of Khmer groupings abroad and with individual figures on the basis of the removal of the Pol Pot supporters. The consequence of such talks would be a total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia and the holding of general elections.

So far Vietnam has not received an official notification or invitation to participate in consultations among the sides in Cambodia. The SRV considers that the question of holding consultations is Cambodia's internal affair, and only the PRK has the right to resolve it, the statement stresses.

TRADE AGREEMENT, PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ROMANIA

PM021519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 85 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreement Signed"]

[Text] Trade talks between government delegations from the Soviet Union and Romania ended in Moscow 29 December. An agreement on trade turnover and payments between the USSR and Romania for 1986-1990 and a protocol on trade turnover for 1986 were signed. In signing the documents the sides were guided by the decisions of the CEMA economic summit conference and accords between the USSR and Romanian Governments.

The volumes of reciprocal deliveries of goods are based on the intergovernmental agreement on the development of trade and economic ties in 1986-1990 of 18 March this year and the results of the coordination of the USSR and Romanian state plans for the next 5-year plan. In accordance with the long-term agreement, trade turnover between the USSR and Romania will rise to R30 billion in the next 5 years, which is nearly 70 percent higher than the volume of reciprocal deliveries of goods in 1981-1985.

The agreement creates a good propsect for the development of sectors which determine scientific and technical progress through the expansion of deliveries of modern machines and equipment and the inclusion in trade turnover of new types of output of improved quality which are up to modern requirements. The intensification of our countries' cooperation in priority spheres will promote the implementation of national programs for the development of technical progress and its introduction into practice.

The implementation of the commitments provided for in the agreement is to be one avenue of the further development and deepening of long-term cooperation between our countries. The talks took place constructively, in an atmosphere of businesslike cooperation and mutual understanding.

The documents were signed by B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, and V. Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR, attended the signing.

E. EUROPE LEADERS NEW YEAR ADDRESSES REPORTED

CSSR's Husak

LD011457 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Prague, January 1 TASS -- The Czechoslovak people are going into the new year with optimism and looking forward to the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia with confidence in their strength, in the unity of the Party and the people and in close cooperation with their allies and friends, most notably the Soviet Union, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of Czechoslovakia, said in a televised new year address to the nation.

The Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, he said, has opened up fresh opportunities and prospects for solving urgent issues on the order of the day.

"The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community and the mounting efforts of all peace-loving and realistically-minded forces inspire hope that peace can be preserved for the living and succeeding generations," Gustav Husak said, adding that his country will be acting to facilitate the achievement of this goal in the most vigorous way.

"As it ushers in the 8th Five-Year Plan period, Czechoslovakia has a clear-cut program for the social and economic development of the country and society. Vast opportunities for its successful fulfilment are furnished by faster socialist integration with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This is why we welcome the results of the latest sitting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Moscow, which has adopted a comprehensive program for the scientific and technological progress of socialist states up to the year 2000," Gustav Husak said.

"The Czechoslovak people send their cordial congratulations to the people of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and all people of goodwill, with whom they are united by a desire for peace without an arms race and war," he said.

GDR's Honecker

LD011440 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, January 1 TASS -- The people of the German Democratic Republic are marching confidently on and preparing for the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany in an atmosphere of high political awareness and labor enthusiasm, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, said in a new year's article published in the press today.

By marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and the deliverance of the German people from Nazi barbarity as an event of world significance last year, the people of this country paid a tribute of respect to the Soviet heroes and all those who fought for a happy future for the planet's nations during those years, he said.

Erich Honecker spoke highly of the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, which, he said, has laid the groundwork for further talks on the more important problems of war and peace.

Working for peace and socialism together with the Soviet Union, the GDR will remain a dependable member of the socialist community and continue pressing for stronger security and peace in Europe and throughout the world, the leader of the GDR said.

Poland's Jaruzelski

LD011346 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, January 1 TASS -- The year of 1985 saw many positive changes in Poland, Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, said in a new year's address broadcast by Polish television.

The situation in the country continued to normalize, he said. Poland's positions in the socialist community grew stronger. The processes of integration and allied interaction went on and Poland's role in the world was, in large measure, restored.

Speaking of the tasks facing the country, Wojciech Jaruzelski said all Polish people should join efforts to overcome the existing problems. The best and most simple prescription in the material sphere is for every one to do his duties in earnest and conscientiously. The Polish leader expressed the hope that in 1986 the country's economy will make further progress.

Bulgaria's Zhivkov

LD011442 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 1 TASS -- The Bulgarian people can look forward into the future with confidence as the plans for 1985 and the 8th five-year period have on the whole been fulfilled or even exceeded and the economic growth rates will remain high and stable in the next five years as well, Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, said in a televised new year's address to the nation.

He described the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva as the prime international event last year and said it has given hope to mankind that the thermonuclear war threat will be fended off.

The socialist countries, Todor Zhivkov said, are even more united and stronger than before as they see the new year in. They have correlated their social and economic development plans for the next five years and adopted a comprehensive program for propelling scientific and technological progress in their community until the end of this century. The military and political alliance of the Warsaw Treaty members is a reliable shield protecting their peaceful, constructive work, the Bulgarian leader said.

Hungary's Losonczi

LD011437 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 1 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 1 TASS -- The Hungarian People's Republic last year sought to help defuse international tension and restore an atmosphere of detente and trust in every way, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidium of Hungary, said in a new year's address to the nation, broadcast by national television and radio. Among the events of 1985, he singled out the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Geneva, which, he said, has provided an opportunity to improve the international situation.

"We are convinced," Pal Losonczi said, "that consistent efforts by socialist countries to promote the principle of peaceful coexistence, straightjacket the arms race, bring about disarmament, safeguard peace and ensure progress serve also the future of humanity."

TANJUG ON CRITICISM, PERSONNEL CHANGES IN USSR

LD292152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 29 Dec 85

["Soviet: The Right To Criticise" -- TANJUG headline; by Aleksandar Novacic]

[Text] Moscow, Dec 29 (TANJUG) -- Soviet newspapers have of late been calling ever greater attention to instances of "hushing up criticism", the formal nature of various meetings where "discussion" is plotted and censored in advance and the "persecution" of those who dare point to concrete shortcomings.

They say that shortcomings should be publicly criticised and their perpetrators named. But there is nevertheless an advice that one should take care not to go too far in this because certain kind of criticism is "not recommended".

Another appeal to "call a spade a spade" was made at the recent Congress of Russian Writers, at which poet Yevgeniy Yevtushenko observed that proclamations of the publicity of work and the publicity of work itself are not yet one and the same thing. Excerpts of Yevtushenko's address have appeared in the press but many details carrying weight have been left out.

Although the right to criticise has always been part of the constitution and the laws, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, aware that this right is often denied, has passed a document providing for stricter punishment of persons discouraging criticism or taking vengeance on critics. Such persons, the majority of whom happen to be functionaries, may now be fined, sentenced to a year or two in prison or condemned to "corrective labour" of up to two years. The regulation also provides for dismissal.

Criticism is encouraged also by the top officials of the party, in which the deepest personnel changes since the time of Nikita Khrushchev are under way. It has been realised that criticism can help to crush conservative resistance and install new persons in key positions.

However, the public has not been told why a number of district, city and republican first secretaries as well as Politburo members have had to go.

MOSCOW TELEVISION VIEWS CONTEMPORARY POLAND

LD281948 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1324 GMT on 28 December in its "Community" program presented by international affairs journalist Nikolay Yermolovich carries an 8 1/2-minute report on the results of 1985 with a look at life in Poland. Yermolovich introduces the report and adds comments to those of correspondent Vladimir Beletskiy. The video begins with shots of city streets, shops, and passing pedestrians, briefly shows the front pages of Polish newspapers with headlines about the 23d Plenum. Yermolovich says the party plenum was an important event at the end of the year and, as was noted there, the country has overcome its economic crisis and moved onto the road of development.

Correspondent Beletskiy is then shown interviewing (Slaw Milewski), leader of a department of Poland's Planning Commission, who speaks in Polish which is simutaneously translated into Russian. The two are in a room where there is an exhibit titled: "Science for Society." (Milewski) says that 1985 is the final year of a 3-year plan to get out of economic crisis. As a whole the results of the period look favorable. An increase in national income by 10-12 percent was planned, and it has grown by 15 percent; the volume of industrial production has grown by 16 percent; agricultural production has grown by 10 percent. The proposed level of consumption has also been exceeded. A more intensive development of the economy and raising its efficiency is envisaged for next year and the entire 5-year plan period. The main stress will be laid on using scientific and technological achievements, some of which can be seen at the exhibition 'Science for Society'. The exhibition shows Polish developments, some of which have already been introduced into electronics, laser technology, chemistry, and biotechnology, and agriculture, as well as in the economy of materials and energy. This direction conforms with the CEMA comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress, which was adopted in Moscow. Poland allots considerable attention to increasing cooperation with the USSR.

The video now switches to views of Warsaw shopping and housing areas and men working on the construction of the city metro; surface and underground work are shown as well as a map, shown briefly, of a section of the planned metro with its 11 stations. Beletskiy notes that cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries has made it possible for Poland to not only stand its ground despite various sanctions and hostile campaigns by the West but also to continue the construction of various national economic projects. Various projects were commissioned at the end of this year and the first atomic electric power station is being built in Zarnowiec. The building of a metro in Warsaw has been a recognized necessity for a long time. Although it will not be opening soon, the metro has become part of the city. Builders are now working in the center of the capital in the area of Mokatow Pole. Several hundreds of meters of tunnels have already been laid underground with the help of a Soviet tunnel shield. The metro will take on its first passengers in 1990. Then, people living in the southern outskirts, will be able to travel in 19 minutes from the (Kabaty) station to the Warszawskaya Politekhnika station in the center. There will be 11 stations on that section altogether.

An engineer, A. Marata, who is identified by a caption, explains in Polish with simultaneous Russian translation he is working in the area of Ursynow, a fast-growing housing tract where more than 100,000 people now live. He notes that he lives there himself and knows the difficulties of traveling to work. About 1 1/2 to 2 hours are spent on the bus so people understandably look forward to having a metro. For builders the project is a very new experience and therefore Soviet experience and knowledge is naturally being widely used. Practically all the Polish engineering and technical workers have been to study in the Soviet Union. Soviet equipment, especially specialized equipment, which as a whole is not produced in Poland, is being widely used. For their part Soviet colleagues have been interested in Polish methods for carrying out cement work. Hopefully they will be able to apply them in the Soviet Union.

The video switches to a shopping center and street scenes, passing traffic, people buying christmas trees, a Santa Claus travelling along a road in the back of a horse-drawn carriage. Beletskiy continues, noting that in the future the metro lines will link the center with northern outskirts of the city and with the industrial area of Huta Warszawa. People look with confidence to the future on the eve of the New Year. The festive season is on people's minds.

Presenter Yermolovich now resumes, noting that the Polish economy is now picking up speed, after a period of sanctions and endless strikes in the past. Stability in public and political spheres is strengthening as witnessed by successful elections to the Sejm. There are still many problems. In the last 10 months the volume of industrial production, compared with the same period last year, has grown by 3.1 percent. In the private crafts sector this index is twice as high. The production of construction materials has fallen and this has badly affected the fulfillment of one of the most important social programs; housing. As a result 8.3 percent fewer apartments have been built. Imports are growing at a faster rate than exports, which doesn't help to lower the country's foreign debt, and the population's incomes are clearly growing faster than the deliveries of consumer goods. This and other factors bring inflation. One of the ways to improve the Polish national economy, mentioned by Polish comrades is the widespread redirection, which has begun in the country, of economic relations toward socialist states.

TRYBYNA LUDU mentions this in an article on the 41st CEMA session which has just ended in Moscow. The CEMA comprehensive program of development up to the year 2000 will also consolidate the positions of world socialism in competition with capitalism.

Yermolovich countinues: "This is extremely important in conditions of the present-day political situation when the United States and certain of its allies are trying to foist a technological war on countries of our community." The CEMA development program serves the moral and spritual development of fraternal peoples -- the main aim of socialism. People want good housing and services and primary importance is attached to this in our countries." In the Soviet Union in just 4 years of the 5-year plan period which is coming to an end, more than 40 million people improved their housing conditions. Now more than four-fifths of the urban population are living in our country in separate apartments." Other socialist countries have their own forms of housing programs, such as Hungary.

ALBANIAN PARTY CENCOM PLENUM REPORTED

PM021503 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "APL Central Committee Plenum]

[Text] Tirana, 29 Dec -- According to the agency ATA, the 13th Plenum of the Albanian Party of Labor [APL] Central Committee has taken place here.

The plenum discussed the APL Entral Committee Politburo report "In fulfilling the plan for economic development in 1986, the experience of the struggle to overcome difficulties this year is to be utilized, " which was delivered by R. Alia, first secretary of the APL Central Committee.

UK MOTIVES FOR EXPELLING SOVIETS DETAILED

PM021521 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Dec 85 p 3

[Yu. Kudimov article under the rubric "Revolutions": "Provocateurs From Whitehall: Who Needed the Anti-Soviet Orgy in Albion, and For What Purpose"]

[Excerpt] London, Moscow -- There is no denying that you learn about people by contact with them. The work of the newspaper's own foreign correspondent presupposes meetings with the most varied people, from the unemployed to government officials. As KOMSOMOLSKAYA's correspondent, of course, I have had to deal most frequently with young people: students, teachers, political party activists, workers, parliamentarians, and journalists. These meetings gradually convinced me that most ordinary Britons regard Soviet people with interest and, despite the efforts of bourgeois ideologists, do not regard the USSR as a ferocious enemy. And those acquaintances of mine who have ever visited our country are full of warm sentiments and memories of meetings with it.

The question, however, does arise: Why cannot the respect and interest of the majority of Britons for the great socialist power become the basis for the normal development of Soviet-Brtish ties? Why, through the fault of official London, does any thaw in bilateral relations immediately give way to freezes, and sometimes to sheer Arctic cold, as happened this year, for example, as a result of a flagrant anti-Soviet action by the Conservative government.

Your correspondent, among other Soviet journalists, was forced to interrupt his foreign tour of duty not at his own wish. And so he is now forced to reflect on British-Soviet relations without talking to Britons, sitting at an editorial desk and turning over in his mind his last London impressions and meetings.

Among other things I recall a conversation with a well-informed U.S. journalist just before the British authorities' anti-Soviet action. The American said quite frankly that very many influential people in the White House did not wish to improve relations with the USSR and were trying by every means to upset the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting. With that aim in view they were capable of resorting to any kind of provocation. I have the impression, the American concluded, that Washington is currently trying assiduously to invent a "new Korean airliner."

My collocutor is not by nature inclined to dramatize events. By recalling the U.S. reactionaries' terrible provocation which 2 years ago provoked an outburst of indignation throughout the world, he merely wanted to emphasize the serious nature of the U.S. extreme right-wingers' subversive intentions. It cannot be ruled out that the "London action" was another element in the plans of certain Washington administration circles in their "preparations" for the summit.

The British authorities' clumsy lies about supposed facts in their possession attesting to "illegal activity" by Soviet people working in London caused outright embarrassment even in local mass media organizations. There was, of course, and could be no trade of these actual facts. And the latter point forced serious British journalists and politicians to ponder the sense of Whitehall's anti-Soviet action.

Many journalists regarded the political provocation clumsily elaborated here as timed to coincide with a whole range of important international events, primarily with the summit meeting between the Soviet and U.S. leaders.

This was stated in particular by GUARDIAN correspondent Martin Walker, with whom the author of these lines is personally acquainted, in his article from Moscow. The aim of the falsehood was to poison the general political atmosphere, divert Western public attention from the really serious and far-reaching Soviet peace initiatives, and ultimately bar the way to the normalization of East-West relations.

Here, the "experts in black deeds", of which official London has never been short, resorted to the provocation method long proven in the struggle against the Soviet Union. Starting with the shameful "Sisson papers" and the "Comintern Presidium letters," the falsifiers from London's Curzon Street, where the headquarters of the British special services are located, cherish the hope of getting rid of the "communist plague." Until now their spokesman has been a person very close to the prime minister.

As in the past, the British James Bonds proved as good at fables. This time they fabricated a mythical list of "undesirables" allegedly handed to them long ago by a "reliable person." It is difficult to think up a more terrible absurdity. It may be asked why the British authorities suffered "red agents" in their country for such a long time (after all, some of the Soviet representatives had been working in London for more than 5 years). Is not the reason why the Conservatives rushed through their provocation this September the fact that that was precisely the time when they were hammering out $1.5 billion for themselves in Washington from Reagan's "star wars" program? In brief, we are seeing a dirty political game.

Today's British rulers had other reasons too for setting sail in the turbid pool of anti-Sovietism. The social conflicts in the country, which in the 7th year of Conservative rule have reached the crisis point, have alienated even its once staunch admirers from the Tory party. Racial unrest among young people in Birmingham, Liverpool, and London has revealed the antipopular nature of Conservative policy as never before. All this, of course, could not fail to disturb Britain's ruling class which, as we can see, did not rack its brains for long in the search for a "vent" for social anger.

What we are talking about now -- the hatred of everything Soviet which has thoroughly corroded the upper echelons of the British establishment -- is by no means a new phenomenon. Hence the regular "witchhunts" on the left flank of Britain's political front, the endless, vile attacks on the USSR in the government propaganda media, and the cheap espionage-mania campaigns. Clearly such behavior by Britain in the international community goes completely against its obligations under the "Vienna convention on diplomatic relations," which calls for the development of friendly relations between states to be promoted.

It is also absolutely obvious that certain circles in British society are not only gaining political capital from this, but are also simply feathering their nests. In brief, despite the now-current saying unfortunately everything is not changing in Britain....

Yet building good relations with a great power has always been a matter of honor and international prestige for any state. I believe that even Albion's rulers will also ultimately come to understand this. Thus M.S. Gorbachev, replying to a BBC correspondent's question in Paris, said: "We proceed on the basis that the Soviet Union has no greater interest in relations with Britain than Britain has in relations with the Soviet Union. I repeat, we favor the development of relations of both political dialogue and economic relations with Britain, which is indeed our long-standing partner."

LONDON COUNCIL HEAD PRAISES GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD021744 Moscow TASS in English 1722 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] London, January 2 TASS -- The leader of the Greater London Council, Ken Livingstone, has described the reply by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to his address as "very positive." The reply, he said, "is an indication of Mr Gorbachev's willingness to talk to the West and we should treat it seriously."

Mikhail Gorbachev's letter says, in part, that if Great Britain completely gave up nuclear arms and removed foreign military bases from its territory, the USSR would guarantee that the Soviet nuclear weapons are neither aimed at British territory nor used against it.

"Mr Gorbachev is quite prepared to give guarantees, not just for London, but for the whole of the British Isles, in the event of us getting rid of our own nuclear weapons and not allowing the Americans any nuclear weapons here," said Ken Livingstone.

He stressed that Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is a step forward towards reducing the war menace and curbing the arms race.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT ON UK PARTICIPATION IN SDI

LD022235 Moscow TASS in English 2101 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 2 TASS -- Aleksandr Krivopalov, IZVESTIYA's London correspondent, commenting on Britain's joining the SDI programme, writes today:

An intensified propagandist manipulation of Britons was under way throughout the several months of the backstage talks on conditions for Britain's joining the "star wars" programme. Attempts were made to convince the Britons that, owing to the "purely commercial" agreement, British firms would ostensibly get most lucrative of contracts whereas dozens of thousands of people in the country would get jobs. All that was aimed at concealing the truth.

Not withstanding all the endeavours of Defence Secretary Michael Heseltine to get a promise from the Americans on the placing of big orders in Britain (at first, even concrete figures with many zeros were mentioned), he was treated in a manner in which a cat treats a mouse. The "memorandum of understanding" was signed but the Americans do not intend to carve the SDI pie together with the British.

It is a question not of light-minded miscalculations, but a thoroughly thought-out reckoning, Aleksandr Krivopalov goes on. Contrary to assurances, voiced in public quite recently, as to commitment to the ideas of detente and the principles of good-neighborliness in Europe, the British Government, it seems, does not intend to move on from words to deeds.

At a time when the British public at large regards with hope and approval the results of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue started in Geneva, the Tory government is showing a lack of interest in actively joining the course towards detente. It is apparently inconvenient for the Conservative government to tackle the acute domestic problems, which it is encountering now, in the conditions of tranquil and warmer climate in the outside world.

The reaction to the signing of the Anglo-American agreement on "cooperation" under the "star wars" programme was a stormy one. Matters will not apparently be limited to the expression of indignation on the part of the opposition. One can expect that resistance to the government's diplomatic line, which runs counter to the country's national interests, will mount. It is in the same way legitimate to suppose something else: A touchening [as received] of the Tories' stand in this matter together with a consolidation of its propagandist cover.

Sober voices, which sound more and more loudly in Britain, also expose the falsity of assertions about the defensive nature of the SDI and the unscrupulousness of those who uphold the thesis about the "usefulness" of the "star wars" programme for the British people.

Almost simultaneously with the announcement of the signing of an agreement on SDI in London, a report came from across the ocean that a British nuclear explosion was carried out in Nevada with U.S. assistance. Involuntarily, one feels inclined to tie the two events together. The Conservative government is joining in actions which undermine hopes for relaxation of international tension. Thereby, the IZVESTIYA correspondent writes in conclusion, it is assuming a tremendous responsibility not only to its own people who have got tired of the policy of confrontation, of the propaganda of hatred and mistrust, of the arms race, and of fear of the development of military preparations in the British Isles.

CSU'S STRAUSS MAKES 'BRAZEN' REMARKS ON SDI

LD232009 Moscow TASS in English 1845 GMT 23 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 23 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

The West German Government's decision of December 18 to start talks with the United States on the terms of the FRG's participation in the U.S. "star wars" programme caused a wave of protests all over the country. The Bonn's deleterious step is sharply criticised by the parliamentary opposition -- Social Democrats and the Greens Party. The German Communist Party and a number of democratic public organizations condemned resolutely the policy of the ruling CDU-CSU [Christian Democratic Union] [Christian Social Union] Free Democratic Party coalition aimed at the support of Washington's plans of the militarisation of space. Even FRG President Richard von Weizsaecker warned the country against viewing the U.S. space plans as a technological challenge that Europe must meet.

"Reagan's initiative means an attempt to harness the FRG to the United States military-industrial complex, to increase Bonn's dependence on Washington which is not justified by the interests of the FRG's security. The yoke of this dependence will be impossible to cast off. It is actually the policy of hegemonism with the reliance on force that is the point of the matter", writes the bourgeois weekly DIE ZEIT. In other words, the broadest of political and public circles of the FRG expressed a negative attitude to the Bonn government's dangerous decision, the attitude ranging from doubts to wrathful protests.

Chairman of the CSU, Bavaria's Prime Minister Franz-Josef Strauss is displeased, too, but for different reasons. He said in an interview to BILD today that the government had no need at all to discuss the matter of opening the talks with the USA about the participation in the SDI. To approve the positive results of such talks would be a different matter. As is known, the leader of the Bavrian ultras does not see the need for any camouflage in politics. He acts according to the principle: The blunter the truth, and the lie for that matter, the more convincing.

Thus, in the interview to the BILD he declared outright about the "interest" of the West German economy in the SDI implementation and came out with a brazen allegation that the "interests of security" of Western Europe, "the need to protect it against the threat of Soviet medium-range and short-range missiles" necessitate the FRG's participation in the implementation of the "star wars" programme.

But then there is nothing new in this stand by Strauss. It is precisely he who, alongside such ultraright in the CDU-CSU bloc as Alfred Dregger, Manfred Woerner, Jurgen Tosenhoefer and others, has been prodding on those in the ruling coalition that had doubts, above all Free Democratic to the dangerous decision of December 18. "I know that the U.S. side is annoyed at Bonn's contradictory reaction to the proposal to participate in the SDI", Strauss proclaimed recently. "Kohl can and must make the decision, if he does not want to inflict great damage on the FRG".

Thus, a political basis for such statements by Strauss is clear. There are no doubts also about the economic basis: Strauss is a placeman of the West German military-industrial complex, which has half of its potential in Bavaria. It is no secret that Bavarian military concerns headed by huge aerospace corporation "Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm" (MBB) are striving to take part in the implementation of Washington's "Strategic Defence Initiative". As the journal DER SPIEGEL reports, those concerns have long been working on the assignment of the Bonn military department to create ABM systems. Work is conducted along two lines: the production of laser units for the destruction of missiles and planes, and the creation of rail guns. According to DER SPIEGEL the MBB has already created a model of a laser unit for hitting aerial targets, having received 25 million marks from the FRG Government".

The whole world is concerned over the actions aimed at nipping in the bud everything that has been started in Geneva and transferring the arms race to outer space. Meanwhile the forces of reaction and war, whose mouthpiece in the FRG Strauss has been for over four decades, are annoyed that these actions are too slow.

FRG ANTI-AFGHAN PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN ASSAILED

DW262133 Moscow International Service in German 1700 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Bonn's New Anti-Afghan Intrigue"]

[Text] We now present you a commentary titled: "Bonn's New Anti-Afghan Intrigue."

A new action by the FRG extremists is reported from Bonn. It is pompously termed "Reporters for Peace -- let Afghanistan Become Transparent." What is behind this label is a project in which 60 Afghan traitors, who have settled in the Federal Republic, are being trained as reporters and are to be sent illegally into their former homeland so as to produce distortions about the situation in Afghanistan and, above all, about the activities of the limited contingent of Soviet troops who assist the Afghan people in defending its independence from attacks by U.S. imperialism and its allies.

One can imagine that comprehensive efforts will be needed to implement the project. After all, it is not very easy to accustom hands that were used to handle only machine guns, hand grenandes, daggers, and brass knuckles, to penholders, microphones or video cameras.

It is difficult to teach minds that are full of obscurantism and hatred for enlightenment and social progress, the inevitable phrases on the ideals of freedom, democracy, and national sovereignty which any anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan lampoon is always ready to offer in the West. To assassinate and torture Afghan peasants who build a new life or to blast and burn bridges, schools, and hospitals is something quite different from writing reports for the Western press or producing radio and television broadcasts in which these bandit attacks are depicted as serving the people, if not the entire Western civilization.

Up to now a certain division of labor was noted: The bandits were killing, robbing, burning, and blasting whereas the noble penpushers in the West were singing songs of praise for them and slandering those who were protecting the Afghan people against bandits of indigenous as well as of foreign origin. People in the FRG are now thinking of uniting these professions.

One of the initiators of this idea is Juergen Todenhoefer, the well-known CDU Bundestag member. Herr Todenhoefer did not acquire scandalous fame as a parliamentarian. What gave him his bad reputation was his readiness for praising always and everywhere the anti-Afghan forces and the bandits.

At the time, even those political circles of the FRG -- who by no means have a reputation of harboring sympathetic feelings for the Soviet people and its friends -- were shocked by the news that irrespective of his official position and under gross disregard for the elementary rules of international laws and decency Todenhoefer had sneaked illegally into the territory of Afghanistan accompanied by the bandits. After he returned to the FRG, he, the dyed-in-the-wool Soviet hater, spoke in a purely anti-Afghan spirit from the Bundestag rostrum. In addition, he flooded the conservative FRG press as well as radio and television with fairy tales about the situation in Afghanistan. However, it is likely that his hopes to make an appearance as an eyewitness have not come true. Moreover, Todenhoefer felt himself that invading the territory of a sovereign state can be a rather dangerous venture. It is quite possible that someone who goes somewhere uninvited risks his life.

The future certainly will show whether the bandits, whom Todenhoefer and his ilk help to be trained as reporters, will have more luck. Most probably the lie about Afghanistan will not sound more truthful if it is presented to the public with an Afghan accent. And knowledge of the local conditions do not make one immune against retribution for banditry, no matter what its appearance. A bandit actually remains a bandit forever no matter whether he is armed in the FRG with firearms only, or with a television camera as well.

What is also obvious is another fact linked with the new action of the anti-Afghan and the anti-Soviet circles in Bonn: This act will not add to respect for the West German authorities and will not strengthen trust in the FRG abroad, the less so since the rightist politicians of the country have proved to be particularly assiduous in protecting the bandits for quite a while. There exist various centers of the anti-Afghan forces on FRG territory. Subversive broadcasts against Afghanistan are being relayed from Munich. The Cologne broadcasting station DEUTSCHE WELLE is training cadres who specialize in propaganda against Afghanistan. It also coordinates the supply of radio technicians to the bandits for the radio war against the people of Afghanistan.

Some politicians in Bonn think not only of support to the bandits and not only endeavor to prove their loyalty vis-a-vis the overseas organizers of the crusade against Afghanistan. It appears as though the campaign of slander against Afghanistan also serves to justify the FRG's latest steps in the arms race at least partly. What else if not the myth of the Soviet threat could help conceal Bonn's decision to make the FRG participate in the U.S. "star wars" program? And how else could one explain to the FRG people the stationing of every new kind of U.S. weapons and the feverish rearmament of the Bundeswehr?

In fact, the Bonn militarists are enlarging their propaganda repertory with the Afghanistan issue because the constantly spread cock-and-bull stories about the USSR's aggressive intentions vis-a-vis the FRG are gradually losing in credibility for the FRG people. The only question is whether the issue will attract the public -- even if it is presented with the help of retrained bandits.

NEW YEAR'S ADDRESS OF AUSTRIAN CP REPORTED

LD300027 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 29 Dec 85

[Text] Vienna, December 29 TASS -- The statement, made at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, is an outcome of the consistent peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, of the vigorous actions by millions of peace campaigners in many countries, says a new year address by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria (CPA) to the working class and all working people, published here.

At the same time, the United States' aspiration to go ahead with the implementation of the Strategic Defense Initiative harbours the threat of the most dangerous and costly round in the arms race ever. Under these conditions, the Soviet Union's proposals for renouncing the militarization of outer space, reducing the arsenals of nculear weapons and means of their delivery, terminating all nuclear explosions, which would rule out the perfection of the existing and development of new types of nuclear weapons, acquire special international importance, the CPA Central Committee stresses.

The address calls for unity of all working people in the country for the sake of the defence of their vital rights, further consolidation of the political positions of the left-wing forces and, above all, the Communist Party of Austria.

U.S., ISRAEL PLANNING TERROR ACT AGAINST LIBYA

LD022213 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Report by Near East correspondent Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] The year 1986 has been heralded in the Near East by the United States' and Israel's latest threats against a number of Arab states. According to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM the Pentagon has cobbled together a special detachment of U.S. commandos to carry out a terrorist sabotage action against sovereign Libya. This unit, which is most likely from the U.S. so-called Rapid Deployment Forces, comprises over 200 soldiers. Let us remember that as early as December U.S. warships from the Sixth Mediterranean Fleet cruising near the Libyan coast were put into a state of raised combat readiness.

At the same time threats against two other Arab states -- Syria and Lebanon -- and against the PLO, have been pouring out of Israel. News has come in of a concentration of additional contingentsof Israeli troops in the area directly adjacent to the Israeli border. [as heard] Moreover, the Israeli leaders continue to make bellicose statements, which, in essence, come down to the claim that Syria, Libya, and the PLO were involved in the recent terrorist attacks in Vienna and Rome airports. No proof of this has been adduced in Tel Aviv. However, as past experience has shown, Israel, having enlisted for sure the support of the United States, its strategic ally, can, under an invented pretext, again carry out an aggressive and even large-scale act in the Near East.

Arab observers believe that the United States and Isreal have declared a new terror war on the Arabs, thereby attempting to dictate by force capitulationary conditions of a Near East settlement to progressive regimes.

U.S. ENCOURAGING EGYPTIAN-LIBYAN TENSION

PM311100 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Dec 85 p 9

[Igor Belyayev article under the "Viewpoint" rubric: "Egypt versus Libya: The American Connection..."]

[Text] Napoleon realized that in order to dominate Europe it is necessary to control Egypt -- the key country in the Near East. But he lost it owing to his inability to dominate the Mediterranean. The ex-Emperor of France admitted his failure to the British Governor Sir Hudson Lowe, noting that Egypt is a very important country.

One other event. In 1940, when Britain was threatened by a German invasion, W. Churchill hurriedly sent reinforcements to Egypt around the Cape of Good Hope, realizing that he could survive only by controlling that country.

And the most recent events around Egypt convince us that Washington has not forgotten the lessons of history!

It was a striking coincidence:

Flying from Athens to Cairo 23 November this year, the very same Egyptian Boeing airliner that was forced to land in Sicily in October by U.S. F-14's was hijacked by terrorists and flown to Malta, where it was stormed by crack "commando" subunits from Egypt. The result is well known -- 60 of the 97 passengers and 10 crewmen were killed. The remainder returned home, some in a serious condition.

The scandal over what happened is still continuing in Egypt. Although the authorities have refused a public investigation into all the details of the incident the press has published an enormous number of reports on the tragedy. However, what is arousing serious suspicions is this: At the time of the difficult liberation of the hijacked Boeing and the killing of nearly all the hijackers tension in relations between Egypt and Libya -- two neighboring Arab countries -- rose rapidly. Today there is even talk of war between them! It has been stated in Tripoli that U.S.-Egyptian aggression is being prepared against Libya.

Frankly speaking, what is striking in the ruckus created over the hijacking of the Egyptian aircraft to Malta is the quite obvious "U.S. connection." I am thinking not only of the undisguised U.S. interest in exacerbating Egyptian-Libyan relations in every possible way. But also of Washington's clearly perceptible line of bringing about a clash between them. The CIA has already analyzed scenarios for military operations and carried out a detailed study of potential targets in Libya. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, it is planned to overthrow M. al-Qadhdhafi's government and to physically annihilate the Libyan leadership.

I will start with the events linked with the hijacking of the Egyptian Boeing. The hijackers declared themselves members of the "Egyptian Revolution" organization, the extremist religious grouping that claimed responsibility for the murder of an Israeli diplomat in Cairo. On 24 November the Egyptian authorities reported that they were "unaware of the existence of such an organization." On 25 November President Mubarak catageorically stated something unexpected: The terrorists belong to a "certain Palestinian terrorist organization" allegedly small in size and hostile to the PLO. The president added: "The group's leader and 'godfather' of the Boeing hijack is currently in the Libyan capital. He lives at the Grand Hotel, room 401"...

That is how the mystery proper started. Those who rushed to the aforesaid hotel in Tripoli learned with amazement that for 10 days -- that is, long before the Boeing hijack -- the room in question had been and was being occupied by B. Nkomo, chairman of the African Bar Association, who was there for a conference on the questions of combating apartheid...

At the same time it became obvious that the uncommonly interested party that encouraged Egypt to storm the hijacked Boeing was... the United States. In Egypt people had only just started talking about the possibility of the ill-fated storming when Washington immediately supported the idea. Moreover, U.S. general and two aides went to Malta to oversee the operation to free the Egyptian Boeing. They were in on the preparation and execution of the operation. A first subunit arrived in Cairo from Washington in order to ensure the "success" of the storming, which ended so tragically.

One further point: The first people to point to Libya's complicity in the hijacking of the Egyptian Boeing were...U.S. diplomats in Malta! A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Valletta stated very vaguely that the embassy allegedly had "certain evidence of Libyan complicity with the hijackers."

Why was this statement, unsubstantiated by the facts, suddenly made? The whole point is that shortly before the events played out in October-November in the Mediterranean and North Africa, the CIA declared war on Libya. The secret operation was made public -- the present regime in Tripoli does not suit the United States. President Reagan is annoyed by Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi, who opposes the U.S. Administration's policy in the Near East and Africa. Moreover, he is well disposed toward the Soviet Union. What actions the United States has taken recently against Libya! Washington announced a ban on U.S. companies extracting Libyan oil. Purely in order to overthrow the regime in that Arab country. At all costs, and preferably through the agency of Arabs...

There is a sort of supertask in the CIA's current anti-Libyan operation. I am thinking of the obvious U.S. desire to create quarrels among the Arabs and retain Egypt, whose people reject U.S.-Israeli policy in the Near East.

I recall the time of President Al-Nasir. Believing anti-imperialist unity, despite small differences of opinion, to be a great Arab gain, he would not even tole rate the thought of one Arab country fighting another. That would only benefit imperialism and Israel. True, the other day president Mubarak stated his desire to meet with Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi. This turn in events has confused some people in Washington. They still want an Egyptian-Libyan war over there...

ISRAELI 'BLACKMAIL' OBSTRUCTING LEBANON PEACE

PM021253 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Again Blackmail"]

[Text] Beirut [No date given] -- Syria has sent a message to the UN Secretary General in connection with Israel 's provocative actions against the Syrian Arab Republic and Lebanon. The number of flights by Israeli aircraft over Lebanon has sharply increased recently. These psychological attacks are accompanied by punitive operations in the south of the country and by Tel Aviv's threats against Beirut and Damascus.

Syria's defensive measures, involving the relocation of a number of missile installations, have been used as a new pretext for blackmail. But this is just a pretext. The measures in question, the Damascus press writes, have been undertaken within the national borders in response to the recent incursion of Israeli aircraft into Syrian air space.

Apart from brazen claims to dictate 'rules of behavior" to Arab states, Tel Aviv's actions display something else. Israeli blackmail was sharply stepped up as soon as real prospects started to emerge for normalization of the situation and for restoration of internal unity within Lebanon.

Lebanon's national home is being rebuilt from the ruins left by Israeli aggression and American armed interference. This is a difficult process. The Israeli military are terrorizing the Lebanese by setting up the so-called "security belt," using the puppet "Army of South Lebanon," and resorting to repressions. "In their attempts to hinder a settlement," the Syrian newspaper AL-THAWRAH writes, "Mossad and CIA agents have thickly mined the road toward the achievement of national accord in the country."

Syria is playing an active part in defusing Lebanese internal problems. Its troops are in Lebanon as part of the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in that country. Syrian military observers participate in the implementation of the security plan in Beirut. Normalization of the situation was achieved in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli with help from Damascus. And the chief point is that a meeting of representatives from the main opposing Lebanese groupings -- the "Lebanese Forces," the Progressive Socialist Party, and the "Amal" movement -- was held with Syrian mediation. This meeting elaborated an agreement in principle, providing for the implementation of fundamental reforms and promising an end to internal tensions. The signing and implementation of this agreement are now on the agenda. This is what the Israeli aggressors are trying to thwart.

To draw attention away from Tel Aviv's actions, pro-Israeli propaganda is again depicting Damascus as the "disturber of the peace." Yet Syrian policy testifies to the contrary. By standing up to American-Israeli pressure, Syria is making a real contribution to ensuring peace in the Near East. After all, peace is impossible without the preservation of Lebanon's unity and integrity.

IRANIAN, IRAQI STANDS ON ENDING WAR CONTRASTED

LD302200 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1540 GMT 30 Dec 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Excerpts] Another regional conflict, this time between Iran and Iraq in the Persian Gulf zone, continues with unabating force. This senseless war is of advantage only to those with an interest in weakening these two neighboring states.

Foreign correspondents report the concentration of large units of Iranian troops on the border with Iraq which indicates that Tehran is preparing for a new major offensive. It is reported that Iran has transferred around 500,000 extra soldiers to the border. Despite increasing numbers of casualties on both sides and contrary to all logic, Tehran is calling for the war to go on until victory, obviously seeing it as a means of squaring accounts with the enemy and of imposing Tehran's political will upon it.

The Iraqi side has repeatedly expressed its aspiration to settle the conflict by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of respecting sovereignty, honor, and both countries' legitimate rights.

The Iranian-Iraqi conflict has made the situation in the Persian Gulf white hot and has thrown the door wide open to imperialist interference. It was stated with all resolve during the recent Soviet-Iraqi talks in Moscow: The Soviet Union favors the resolution of disputed issues between Iran and Iraq at the negotiating table, not on the battle field where people clad in soldiers' uniforms perish.

TANZANIAN PARTY DELEGATION COMPLETES TOUR

PM021421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation From Tanzania"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (CCM), a CCM delegation headed by (M. Nnauye), member of the politburo and secretariat of the party's national executive committee, was in the Soviet Union from 17 through 26 December.

The delegation had meetings and conversations at the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section and International Section. It traveled to Uzbek SSR, where it was familiarized with the work of the republic and local party organizations and visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The Tanzanian visitors spoke highly of the Soviet people's achievements on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress and noted the fruitful nature of CPSU-CCM cooperation.

'ETHNIC WEAPONS' USE IN RSA ASSAILED

PM021259 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Dec 85 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Sinister Plans"]

[Text] Antananarivo, 26 Dec -- According to the Malagasy newspaper CARREFOUR, U.S. and South African specialists are secretly conducting joint work to create psychotropic chemical weapons and so-called "ethnic" weapons. The weekly publishes specifically an official letter from S.F. Tyner, section chief at the Walter Reed Army Research Institute in Washington, to a high-ranking Pentagon staffer. The message expresses agreement to admit to the institute another group of South African military experts "to study the effect of the use of nerve gases 'under special conditions.'"

What the racists and their transatlantic patrons mean by this expression is an open secret, CARREFOUR points out. The special services from the apartheid state have long been using the latest achievements of chemistry and medicine to combat those who oppose the system of racial discrimination. Inhuman experiments are conducted on opponents of apartheid in secret military centers on South African territory. The Pretoria authorities in special hopes on the so-called "ethnic" weapons, which their creators intend to kill only dark-skinned people.

DOCUMENTS ON ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE VISIT PUBLISHED

PM021447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Collection of Documents"]

[Text] A collection of documents and items has been published on the visit paid to the USSR 2-4 December 1985 by Robert Gabriel Mugabe, president and first secretary of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF) party and prime minister of Zimbabwe.

Published are the report on Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's talk with the guest, the speeches delivered by Comrades N.I. Ryzhkov and R. Mugabe, the text of the joint Soviet-Zimbabwean communique, and other documents.

The brochure has been published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE DENOUNCES PRETORIA REGIME

PM271617 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russia 26 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Angry Indignation"]

[Text] The acts of aggression and terror unleashed by the Republic of South Africa racist regime against neighboring independent states have caused anger and indignation among the Soviet public.

This is said in a statement by the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African countries. The bandit raid on the capital of Lesotho, Maseru, the South African troops' incursion into Angola, the continuing support for antigovernment gangs in Mozambique, the threats to Zimbabwe, the escalating crimes against the fighters for the abolition of apartheid -- that is a far from full list attesting to the fact that none of the "reforms" promoted by the Republic of South African authorities can change the real, criminal, nature of the apartheid regime.

While the international public resolutely denounces and protests the South African racists' atrocities, official Washington and its allies are merely hypocritically expressing concern, continuing to camouflage the essence of the events which are taking place and remaining a gurarantee of the existence of the racist regime, the statement notes.

The Soviet public resolutely denounces the acts of terror and agression perpetrated by Pretoria against neighboring countries, expresses firm solidarity with the position of Angola and the other "Front-line" states and with Lesotho in support of the national liberation movements of South Africa, confirms its full support for the freedom fighters of South Africa and Namibia, and demands the immediate application of all-encompassing sanctions against the Republic of South Africa apartheid regime in accordance with the UN Charter as an effective means of curbing the unbridled aggressor.

CUBA REVOLUTION ACHIEVEMENTS NOTED ON NATIONAL FETE

LD311431 Moscow TASS in English 1413 GMT 31 Dec 85

[Text] Havana, December 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Voropayev reporting. On the first day of every new year the people of Cuba celebrate its national holiday -- Liberation Day. On that day twenty-seven years back the Cuban revolution won its victory, the pro-American Batista regime was toppled and the dictator himself hurriedly fled the country. A new phase began in the history of Cuba. It was filled with radical political, social, economic and cultural changes. The people of Cuba began its work to eliminate illiteracy and poverty, backwardness and evils left over by the anti-popular regime. International imperialism and reactionary forces tried to strangle the revolution, to intimidate the people of that country and re-establish their dominance over it. However, the working people of the republic guided by the Communist Party and supported by progressive international forces managed to stymie the enemies' plans.

Over the years that passed since the revolution Cuba has made a notable headway in all spheres of life. Its people can rightfully take pride in Cuba's achievements in health care and education where it not only ranks prominently among the developing countries, but has markedly overtaken certain Western nations.

Cuba has achieved tangible success in economic development, too. In the outgoing year, despite extremely poor climatic conditions, economic growth reached 4.8 per cent and in the past five years it stood at an average of 7 per cent a year. These achievements are especially impressive against the background of a deep economic crisis which gripped other countries of Latin America -- the crisis caused by Washington's protectionist policies and the dominance of imperialist transnational corporations. Cuba makes a valuable contribution to the effort to promote peace and relaxation of international tensions, it supports the just cause of the peoples fighting for their national and social liberation and countering the aggressive militarist policy pursued by Washington and its allies.

As a full-fledged member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance the Republic of Cuba takes part in the work of that organization. It develops relations of friendship and all round fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

The year of 1985 was keynoted by large-scale preparations for the forthcoming 3rd Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. It is to this remarkable event that the working people of the country dedicate their labor accomplishments. They greet their national holiday with new achievements in all spheres of socialist construction.

PERUVIAN PREMIER ON ECONOMIC TIES, C. AMERICA

PM171442 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[V. Travkin interview with Alva Castro, Peruvian Prime Minister, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA interview": "The Problems and Concerns of Peru. Alva Castro: 'We are Against Interference'" -- date and place unspecified]

[Text] "We have very good relations with the Soviet Union," Peruvian Prime Minister Luis Juan Alva Castro said in a talk with a delegation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Latin America.

"Our government has the most serious intentions of strengthening these ties and developing cooperation in various spheres, in particular in the sphere of fishing. We highly value your assistance in the development of countries such as Peru. We seek to prepare and sign a new agreement on economic, scientific and technical, and financial cooperation with the USSR.

"In its time your revolutionary government took steps in the very first days of its existence to ease the lot of the peasants, who then comprised the majority of the Russian population. We want to follow this example and give the Peruvian peasants the opportunity to begin a new life.

"Our Aprista party government which came to power 4 months ago, inherited a disorganized economy. The people had ceased to believe the authorities. People were on the brink of despair. Inflation had reached 300 percent and the financial deficit was enormous. The 'Liberal' model of economic development used by the previous government and imposed from outside had in fact led to the paralysis of industrial production.

"It is impossible to solve every problem in the space of a few months. But we have begun by taking control of the economy into our own hands. Its state sector is being reorganized. We have managed to slow down inflation; growth totaled 11 percent in August, 3.5 percent in September, 3.2 percent in October, and only 2.7 percent in November. Strict control has been established over prices. Now they are not dictated by the monopolies and the oligarchy which has grown up with them, but are determined by the government. As a result, some major private companies have begun to set the prices for their commodities at an even lower level than that set by the government. The financial deficit has been halved.

"Our government has its own economic program: we are against IMF interference in our affairs and will hold negotiations with foreign creditors not with its mediation but directly. It is a difficult matter, but we are prepared to do this.

"As far as trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union are concerned, we believe that their growth will assist Peru's economic development. The latter is particularly important in the context of resolving the problem of paying off our foreign debt.

"We in Peru highly value the Soviet Union's position on the problem of Latin America's foreign debt and the USSR's willingness to accept our exports. This is an example of assisting our country's development. Unfortunately, the West does not as yet understand this."

Answering a question about the attitude of the Peruvian Government, which participates in the Contadora support group, toward the dangerous situation in Central America, L.J. Alva Castro said: "We are in favor of peace in Central America, and our efforts will constantly be directed toward this. We have great respect for the principle of people's free self-determination, and, without interfering in internal problems which the Central American peoples must resolve themselves, we orient our assistance and our cooperation toward ensuring that the positive aspirations of the Contadora Group are realized in the most immediate future. That is why we proposed the formation of a 'Contadora support group,' a proposal which was approved by other countries and implemented.

"We well understand that Nicaragua has determined its own path. We respect this decision, as we do the decision taken earlier by the people of Cuba, and also by other peoples in Central America. We want all peoples on the continent to build a firm foundation for the fulfillment of our great dream -- unity for the whole of Latin America.

This has always been the aim and dream of many fighters for freedom, such as Miranda, Bolivar, and Morasan. They understood that unity makes it possible to overcome dependence and poor development and helps to oppose imperialism. Such is our position. One of our basic principles is solidarity with all peoples and with all exploited classes throughout the world. Consequently we are in solidarity with Nicaragua, consequently we have repeatedly and militantly demonstrated that we are on the side of our Nicaraguan brothers, whom we wish progress, freedom, and peace."

CHILEAN COMMUNIST LEADER VIEWS POLITICAL ISSUES

PY172030 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 14 Dec 85

[Text] Simon Arce, Chilean Communist Party [PCCH] leader, has told a special envoy of the Argentine newspaper, QUE PASA that Chile is experiencing a general state of insurgency that cannot be controlled by the dictatorship any longer, creating conditions for a rebellion by the masses.

In the interview, which took place somewhere in Chile, Simon Arce said that Pinochet no longer has important political support and his power is based on repression and his control over the Armed Forces. He noted, though, that the people are no longer afraid of repression. The people want their demands met, and the government can no longer cope with them. Conditions are thus ripe for a revolution, he added.

Simon Arce said that these processes do not develop spontaneously and that it is necessary to organize them. We foresee that the masses will rebel and that one day this process will be extended, thus allowing the people to strike decisive blows. We are about to go from protests to a general prolonged stoppage, in an effort to achieve the reunification of the opposition and to strengthen the self-defense capacity and the military capabilities of the party and the people, he added.

The Chilean Communist Party leader explained that the unification of the opposition must be based on three conditions: first, to demand that Pinochet resign; second, to immediately enforce the measures that will meet the democratic aspirations and demands of the National Workers Command; and third, to install a provisional government that will call for elections within a reasonable period. This government may be headed by someone like Supreme Court President Rafael Retamal.

Arce stressed that the most outstanding feature of the Chilean situation is that the masses are now taking the initiative. This explains the difficulties being confronted by the United States and the Vatican, which have sought to implement a changeover formula based on isolating the Communists in order to safeguard the great power of foreign capital in Chile, he remarked. Arce said the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy, led by the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and center-right sectors and supported by the church, is part of this maneuvering by the United States and the Vatican. He said, however, that the Communists will not oppose the part of the accord that seeks to oust Pinochet. He added that the PDC rally held at O'Higgins Park on 21 November unveiled the lack of support for this maneuvering, because the PDC had to invite the People's Democratic Movement -- of which the Communist Party is a member -- to prevent a failure of the rally. Similarly, the student elections, during which the policy of isolation of Communist youths failed because they strengthened their unity with the PDC youth, have also revealed the lack of support for these maneuvers, he remarked.

Although within a different context, Chile has become a key issue for the United States, as have Nicaragua and El Salvador, Arce said. He linked the significance of our country for the United States to the recent arrival in Chile of Harry Barnes, the new U.S. ambassador, who has begun a policy of clear interference. The U.S. Embassy in Santiago has become the general headquarters of the right and center forces. The purpose of this policy is to ban the Communist Party from any changeover formula, isolating it and striking at it in order to prevent its influence from spreading, he said.

Arce pointed out that the Communist Party is organized throughout the country, and that even though it has been outlawed, it openly acts amid the masses, appearing as a de facto legal party, because it is strong, particularly in the shantytowns and amid the youth and students. The Communist Party is made up mainly of workers. We work underground, but not in the catacombs. We have learned to combine the various forms of struggle: legal and otherwise, he added.

Arce explained that the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], which was created on 14 December 1983, is the armed branch of the Chilean people in rebellion. Its members are Communists, Christian Democrats, MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] members, Socialists, and members of independent sectors. He said that the creation of the FPMR is a step forward in the struggle to militarily defeat the dictatorship. He said the FPMR militias act at a different level, because they are the combat units of the masses, and that each rank-and-file organization has its own FPMR militia for self-defense purposes. The FPMR is not a group of adventurers. It acts in support of the masses. Therefore, it has gained considerable prestige, he said.

In conclusion, Arce stressed that international solidarity is vital for achieving victory. We want everybody to become aware that it is necessary to stop the Yankee intervention in Chile and to prevent the Yankees from sponsoring the intervention of other Latin American forces, something that they are already doing.

CONFLICTS PLAGUE PARAGUAY'S COLORADO PARTY

PY232319 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 18 Dec 85

[Text] There is a conflict within the government of the National Republican Association, Colorado Party. The faction that calls itself militant has demanded that an extraordinary congress be convened. This faction, headed by the personal secretary to General Stroessner, Mario Abdo Benitez, controls most of the party committees in the country, and it now intends to take over the leadership of the Colorado Party. In this respect, this faction is supported by Stroessner because it proposes that he be succeeded by his son. The so-called traditionalists, headed by Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro contend otherwise, that they are the ones who stand for the historic values of the party and that they are thinking about his candidacy for the country's presidency.

The high command of the Paraguayan Army also has its ideas about who should be the future head of state. The commander of the land forces favors the candidacy of a civilian, the president of the Supreme Court, Luis Maria Argana. Stroessner himself has not yet taken sides in the intraparty squabble, but there is no doubt that he will intervene in order to bring about an agreement between militants and traditionalists in a way that is suitable to Washington. Be that as it may, all of this is quite controversial.

For the first time since 1959, Stroessner is confronting serious opposition within the Army and the Colorado Party, which have supported him for 3 decades. The intraparty struggle and the oscillations in the Army are occurring at a time of increasing dissatisfaction of the masses with the reactionary and antipopular policy of dictatorship. Since 1974, there have been massive demonstrations by workers, peasants, students, and intellectuals in Paraguay, which were staged under the slogan "Democracy, yes; dicatatorship, no; a united people are invincible." They have been asking for the implementation of a true democracy, the abolition of the state of siege and the repressive laws, the return to the country of hundreds of thousand exiles, and the end of the political (?recess).

In response to these demonstrations, the fascist dictatorship has increased repression against a mounting movement against the regime. Not long ago, under orders from the interior minister, several leaders of the Popular Colorado Movement, MOPOCO, Miguel Angel Gonzalez, [name indistinct], Enrique Iera, and others such as the leader of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party, Miguel Abdon Saguier, and Radio Nanduti Director Humberto Rubin have been detained. In the meantime, the Paraguayan people are becoming convinced that it is indispensable to unify the antidictatorial forces.

The increasing success of that unity confirms the line of the Communist Party aimed at a broad struggle against the dictatorship. The Paraguayan communists assert that the country's situation is moving toward a new crisis that will be deeper than the previous one. The most important task in the struggle is to overthrow the fascist dictatorship. To this end, it is necessary to unite the democratic, patriotic, and antidictatorial forces, excluding no one.